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THE

LADIES' HAND-BOOK

OF

KNITTING, NETTING,

AND

CROCHET.

CONTAINING PLAIN DIRECTIONS BY WHICH TO BECOME PROFICIENT IN THOSE BRANCHES OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL EMPLOYMENT.

SECOND SERIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE LADIES' WORK-TABLE BOOK," ETC., ETC.

SIXTH THOUSAND.

LONDON:
H. G. CLARKE AND CO., 66, OLD BAILEY.

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INTRODUCTION.

In introducing a SECOND SERIES of KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET, to the notice of our readers, it is not necessary for us to say more than a few words in explanation of our object. The former little work, which has met with the most favorable reception and success, exceeding our most sanguine expectations, was almost exclusively devoted to directions relative to the production of articles in common use: but it is not in the preparation of such articles only, that these delightful occupations can be applied. All who are at all acquainted with the subject know, that many most beautiful stitches, both in Knitting and Netting, have been recently invented, and that the application of them in the fabrication of articles of elegant attire, is beyond calculation. Hence, we deemed it necessary

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to furnish the fair votaress of the needle with copious instructions for working the principal and most elegant of these fancy stitches; in addition to which we have added such examples in each department as will enable any lady, who devotes her attention to the subject, to produce almost any article, and in any variety of pattern she may devise. We have not aimed at anything beyond clearness and utility; and we hope that the various descriptions both of stitches and examples will be found useful, so as to leave no doubt on the mind of the workwoman as to their true meaning. In crochet, we have given some additional instructions, which we hope will tend materially to elucidate the subject; and we have added some short directions respecting it, that are applicable as an ornament to many portions of dress, both for children and adults.

We hope that this SECOND SERIES will be found to deserve the same extensive patronage that has been accorded to the FIRST.

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THE ART OF

Knitting, Netting, and Crochet.

SECOND SERIES.

FANCY STITCHES IN KNITTING.

Double Knitting.—Of this stitch, there are three kinds now in general use. In executing them, proceed as follows. Having cast on any even number of stitches, knit a few rows in plain knitting; then, for the double stitch, begin the row by knitting a stitch, and pass the material in front, between the knitting pins; then a stitch is to be taken off, being careful to put the needle inside the loop, and to pass the material back again; you then knit another stitch, and so proceed to the end of the row.

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For the second kind of double knitting you cast on an even number of stitches as before, and the first stitch is knitted plain, the material being put twice over the pin ; then, as in the first kind, pass the material between the needles, a stitch is to be slipped, and the material passed again behind ; this process is repeated, in every stitch, to the end of the row. In the next row you reverse the work, knitting the stitches that were before slipped, and slipping the knitted ones. The third kind is very simple, and can be done quicker than the others ; it is worked on the wrong side, and when completed must be turned inside out, hence it is necessary to knit plain at the sides or ends ; the number of stitches must be even, as in the previous methods. No plain row is needed, but you commence by putting the material in front of the pins, and being careful to keep it constantly in that position ; turn the first stitch, take off the second, and so on alternately till the row is finished.

Dutch Common Knitting.—This is the common knitting stitch, performed in a more expe-

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ditious manner than that in general practised ; the needle filled with stitches is held in the left hand, and the material also, which is to be wrapped round the little finger once or twice ; it passes to the needles over the fore finger. To form the loop on the needle held in the right hand, it is only necessary to put it into the stitch from behind, and knit off by putting the material round the needle.

Fan-tail Stitch.—The application of this stitch is in the preparation of mitts, gloves, etc., and sometimes it is used for purses, in which it looks extremely pretty. The material generally employed is cotton, and you begin by setting on any even number of stitches you require. A loop is made by throwing the cotton over the pin ; you then knit a loop, and make and knit alternately : each of the two last are knitted plain, and you narrow the commencement and conclusion of each row at the second and third loops, until you have reduced it to the number originally cast on : the usual number of stitches cast on is fourteen.

Open Cross Stitch.—This is done in the fol-

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lowing manner. Two colors are to be employed, and the first row of each is done in pearl stitch. In working the second row of each, the following is the order of procedure. First, knit a stitch; second, make a stitch; third, slip one; fourth, two are to be knitted together, and the one slipped is to be drawn over the knitted ones: thus you proceed to the end of the row. The two next are to be commenced with the other color, and thus you are to work two rows with each other successively; the fresh color is always to cross from beneath the last one, or otherwise a hole would be left in the work. In the making of shawls this stitch is often adopted, and it looks well, but of course requires to be bordered with some other pattern.

Honeycomb Stitch.—This is also often used for shawls; it is knitted as follows: you knit the first stitch, and pass the other to make a loop over the needle; two stitches are then knitted together, and you thus continue making loops and knitting two stitches together, until you have completed the row: you knit every second row thus—the alternate ones plain.

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Imitation Network Stitch.—You set on any number of stitches you please, but you must have no odd ones. The first row is plain knitting; the next row you commence by bringing the wool upon the first pin, and twisting it round it by bringing it over from behind, and putting it behind again; you are then to knit two loops together, and the pin must be put first into the one nearest to you, and the wool is to be twisted round the pin as before; then again knit two together, and so on to the end: each row is done in the same manner.

Open Hem.—The number of stitches is unlimited, but they must be capable of being divided by four. At the beginning of each row you slip the first stitch and knit the second; then make a stitch by putting the cotton over the pin, knit two loops together, knit one stitch, make a stitch, and so proceed. You must have very fine pins and sewing cotton.

French Stitch.—You set on the loops in fours, and must have two over. The first stitch is pearled, then turn the thread back, and knit two

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stitches together. Form a new stitch by bringing the thread in front, and knit a stitch; the thread is again to be brought in front, and the last stitch pearled, which completes the pattern. The next row is begun in a similar manner, the thread is turned back, two stitches are knitted together at the end, the thread is turned, and you knit the last stitch.

Plain Open Stitch.—The stitches set on must be an even number: the two first rows are plain: then commence the third row by knitting one stitch, pass the material in front, and form a new stitch by knitting two together; this is to be repeated until you come to the last stitch, which must be knit; then knit two plain rows, and proceed as before.

Rough-cast Stitch.—Any odd number of stitches may be cast on. Each row is begun with a plain stitch, and the others are plain and pearled alternately. This is very suitable for borders, as it is firm and looks neat.

Common Plait.—This is employed for muffatees, coverlets, and various other articles. You

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cast on the stitches in threes: the number is unlimited. Knit one row plain, then proceed as follows. First row, three plain stitches and three pearled; second row the same, taking care to begin where the last is finished—that is, if you ended with plain stitches, you begin with pearled. Proceed in the same way with the third row, and you will have a succession of squares, of inside and outside netting, alternately. The fourth row is to be begun with the same kind of stitches as completed the first row: continue, as before, and the work will be in squares like those of a chess-board. This stitch is extremely pretty.

Chain Stitch.—The number of loops to be cast on is thirteen. Knit the first two rows plain, and in beginning the third, knit three plain stitches, and bring the material in front; then pearl seven stitches: the material is then to be turned back, and you knit the other three stitches plain. The next row is plain knitting, and then you proceed as in the third row, and so on alternately until you have completed sixteen rows. You then knit three stitches plain, and take off the four succeed-

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ing ones upon a spare pin. The next three stitches from behind the pin are to be knitted so as to miss it completely, and the material is to be drawn tight, that the pins may be connected together as close as possible. This done, you knit the four stitches of the third pin, which completes the twist. The remaining three stitches are then to be knitted, and a fresh link begun, by knitting three stitches, pearling seven, knitting three, and so proceeding for sixteen rows, when another twist is to be made.

Berlin Wire Stitch.—The stitches cast on must be an even number. Knit three, four, or five plain rows: then begin the work by taking off the first stitch, knit one stitch, knit off two stitches together, and make a stitch; repeat this process to the end of the row; the next row is to be knitted plain, and so on alternately.

This work may be done either with large pins and lamb's wool, if it be intended for shawls, etc., or with fine needles and thread, in which case it forms a beautiful kind of insertion work for frocks, capes, collars, and other articles of dress. If it

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is intended for insertion-work, the number of stitches cast on are eight, and one pattern is formed by each four stitches.

Crow's-foot Stitch.—This stitch may be worked in two ways. If for a shawl, you begin at the corner, and raise at the beginning and end of each row. In the other method, you cast on any number of stitches that can be divided by three, and you must cast on one additional for the commencement. You knit the first row plain, and then proceed according to the following directions. First, knit a stitch; second, make a stitch: third, slip the next; fourth, knit two stitches together; fifth, put the stitch you slipped over the two last knitted—this is to be repeated, with the exception of the first knitted stitch, to the end of the row; the next row is composed entirely of pearled stitches. This stitch is neat and elegant.

Embossed Diamond.—You cast on any number of stitches which can be divided by seven. The first row is plain; for the second, pearl one stitch, knit five, and pearl two—thus proceed alternately, to complete the row; for the third, knit

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two, pearl three, and knit four, and so proceed; the fourth row you pearl three, knit one, and pearl six alternately; the fifth row is plain knitting; the next row pearl two, knit two, and pearl five, and so on to the end; next, knit two, pearl four, and knit three alternately; next, knit six and pearl one successively; reverse the next, pearling six, and knitting one; then, in the succeeding row, knit five, pearl three, and knit four in succession; next, knit three, pearl two, and knit five alternately; the succeeding row is plain.

Embossed Hexagon Stitch.—You can work with any number of stitches you choose, which can be divided by six. The first row is plain, the next pearled throughout, the third row is plain. For the first, knit four stitches, and slip two at the end; then pearl a row, taking care to slip the stitches that were slipped before; next, knit a row, slipping the two stitches as before; the next row is pearled, still slipping the two stitches; the succeeding two rows are knitted and pearled like the others, and the two stitches are still to be

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slipped; the next row is pearled, and you take up all the stitches; then a row is to be knitted plain, and a row pearled, which completes the pattern. In beginning the next pattern, you pearl a row, slipping the fifth and sixth stitches, so that they shall be exactly in the centre of the previously worked pattern. You then proceed as before.

Ornamental Ladder Stitch.—The stitches are to be set on in elevens. Commence by knitting two stitches plain; then knit two together, and repeat the same, drawing the first loop over the second: proceed thus to the end. Commence the second row by pearling two stitches, pass the material over the pin twice, again pearl two stitches, and so proceed to the end. In the next row knit two, pass the material round the pin twice, knit two, and so continue. Thus you proceed with alternate rows of knitted and pearled stitches, being careful to slip the stitches made by throwing the material round the pin, without knitting them.

Elastic Rib.—This, as its name implies, is

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the proper stitch for garters, or any kind of article which is wanted to fit easily, yet firm. You are to set on any number of loops you please, and knit one row plain; the next is pearled, the two next are plain; then one pearled, and so alternately to the end.

Herring-bone Bag Stitch.—You cast on the stitches by fours, and the material used is silk. Knit two plain stitches and then make a long one, by turning the silk twice over the needle; after which, knit two stitches together, and repeat this until you have completed the work.

Knit Herring-bone Stitch.—Any number of stitches you please may be cast on, observing to have three for each pattern, and one over at each end. The first row is plain; then, in beginning the second, take off the first stitch, and knit the next two together in pearl stitch; next make one, by passing the material before; and knitting one, pearl two stitches together, and make and knit a stitch as before. Every row is the same.

Lace Wave Stitch.—The number of stitches

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must be even. The first stitch is to be slipped; then knit one, and make one, by casting the material over the pin. Narrow, by knitting two stitches together, and again knit a stitch; then make one, and again narrow, and so on till you complete the row. The next row is done plain. The third row is as follows: two stitches knitted plain, make one stitch and narrow two in one, then knit one stitch, make and narrow as before to the end, then knit a row plain. For the fifth row, knit three stitches plain, and thus proceed as in the third row. The sixth row is done plain; and the seventh commences by knitting four stitches plain, and then proceeding as before. The eighth row is plain; and the ninth is begun by knitting five plain stitches, and proceed as above; then knit two rows plain, and the pattern is complete. This can be continued to any length required.

German Knitting.—Cast on twenty-one stitches, and proceed as follows. First row, the material is to be passed forward, one stitch slipped, then knit one, and pass the slipped one over;

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three stitches are then to be knitted, and two taken as one; again pass the material forward, and knit one stitch. Second row the same, except that when in the first you knitted three stitches, you knit one; and, when one, you knit three. For the third row, you pass the material as before and slip one stitch, then two are taken as one, and the slipped one is passed over again: repeat this, except that in taking two stitches together, you knit one and pass the slipped one over: finish by knitting two stitches.

Moss Stitch.—This is easily done. Cast on any even number of loops, and for the first row the first loop is slipped, and the material brought in front; the next stitch is pearled, and repeat so to the end. The next row is so worked that the stitches, knit in the preceding row, must be pearled in this.

Porcupine Stitch.—This is proper for a purse, and when properly executed, is extremely pretty. You cast on, upon each of three needles, thirty-six loops, and knit one plain round. For the next, knit four stitches, and having brought the silk

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forward, knit one loop. This will form the middle stitch of the pattern. Then again bringing the silk forward, knit fourteen stitches; after which, slip one, and leaving the under part, knit two together, and draw the stitches, last slipped, over it. Then knit four stitches, as at the commencement, and so proceed for six rounds, increasing before and after each middle stitch. Knit till within one of where you decreased; the stitch thus left is to be slipped, and you then knit two together, and draw the slipped loop over it. You are then to knit one plain round, and the next row is also plain, except the loops which are over the middle stitches, where you are to insert a bead, by bringing it through the stitches. You next knit a round plain, and must be careful to keep the beads on the outside of the purse, or rather in the inside while knitting, as this purse is done the wrong side out. You are to knit until within one loop of the bead, which must be slipped, and you knit the next two together. You are then to increase six rounds on each side of the stitch decreased, as in the preceding pattern, which

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will make that the middle or bead stitch. The material should be done in middle-sized purse silk, on needles No. 18.

Bee's Stitch.—In knitting a purse in this stitch, you must cast the loops on three needles, having twenty on each. The two first rows are in plain knitting. The third is thus worked. Having brought the silk in front, a stitch is to be slipped, and you knit the next, pulling the one you slipped, over it; you knit the next, and the succeeding one is pearled; proceed in this manner for one round. The next round you knit plain; the next is to be executed like the third. Proceed thus in alternate rounds, and you can introduce two colors, highly contrasted, knitting six or eight rounds of each.

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CHAPTER II.

EXAMPLES IN KNITTING.

CORNER FOR A SHAWL.—This, if properly executed, according to the directions, looks extremely handsome. Begin by casting on two loops to form the point, knit them and proceed as follows. First row, make a loop, knit the two original ones together; make a loop; you will now have three loops upon the pin: knit four rows plain, taking care to increase a loop at the beginning and end of each row. You will thus have for the fifth row eleven stitches on the pin. Sixth row, knit six loops plain, pearl one, knit six plain. Seventh row, knit six plain, pearl one, knit one, pearl one, knit the remaining six plain. Eighth row, six plain, pass the material in front to make a stitch, knit two together, again make a stitch, knit six plain. Ninth row, six plain, knit two together, make a stitch as before, knit two together, make

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a stitch, knit two together, knit six plain. Tenth row, six plain, pearl one, knit two together, make a stitch, knit two together, pearl one, knit six plain. Eleventh row, six plain, knit two together, make a stitch, pearl one, knit two together, knit six plain. Twelfth row, six plain, pearl one, knit two together, pearl one, make a stitch, pearl three, make a stitch, pearl one, knit two together, pearl one, knit six plain. Thirteenth row, six plain, knit two together, pearl one, knit two together, make a stitch, pearl five, make a stitch, knit two together, pearl one, knit two together, knit six plain. The fourteenth row, you begin to decrease knitting it, the same as the twelfth, and so proceed till you have two loops upon the pin, which fasten off, and the square is completed.

Border for a Shawl.—Having finished the corner, pick up the thirteen stitches on one side, and knit one row plain; the second row, knit two plain, three pearled, three plain, again pearl three, knit two plain: third row, plain knitting: fourth row, pearl one stitch, knit one plain, pearl one, knit two together, make a stitch, pearl three, knit

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five plain: fifth row, knit one, pearl one, knit one plain, pearl one, knit two together, make a stitch, pearl three, knit four plain; the sixth and seventh rows are the same, only knitting one additional plain stitch at the top of each, and decreasing one at the bottom: the eighth row is the seventh repeated: work the ninth as the sixth: the tenth as the fifth; and the eleventh as the fourth: repeat the first three rows, and re-commence the pattern. The shawl must be knitted on the same sized pin as the border and corner, and must have as many loops as there are stitches in the length of border, The border and corner may be done in two colors, which must harmonize well with each other, and form a good contrast to the shawl itself.

Gentlemen's Travelling Caps.—You first cast on an even number of stitches, and thus proceed. The first row is plain; then slip off the first stitch in each row, and make one, by bringing the material in front; then slip a stitch the contrary way, knit the next, and so proceed to the end of the row: you commence the next by slipping a stitch as before; then knit two stitches together

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to the last, which is to be knitted plain: repeat these rows alternately.

A Baby's Cap.—Cast on 240 stitches on three pins; knit twelve rounds, and be sure you pearl every alternate stitch: in the succeeding round, you must pearl the stitches which were left plain in the preceding ones. Then take in eighty stitches; namely, one at every fourth, which will form a full border. Then proceed to knit the cap thus: one row plain, the next open, then three plain, and twenty-four double knitting; again knit three rows plain, one open, repeat the three plain rows, again repeat the double knitting, and the plain and open rows as before: you next proceed to form the hinder part of the cap, by casting on twenty-four stitches at each end of the pins; knit forty-eight rows of double knitting, take in to the size of the crown, and knit three rows plain, one open, and repeat the three plain rows; then fasten off at top, unite the open at the back, and repeat the plain and open rows as before. You form the crown by casting on sixteen loops; you then increase a loop at each end, for sixteen rows; you

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then knit sixteen, then decrease as you increased, and thus the circle becomes regularly formed.

A Zephyr.—This is a light shawl for a baby, and may be made either of a half-handkerchief-form, or a square. Cast on about 130 loops, and knit in French or honeycomb-stitch, which you like; or any other pretty pattern you may prefer, as embossed hexagon, etc. You may add a fringe and border, which gives to the zephyr a rich and finished appearance.

A Beautiful Fringe and Border.—This can be applied to a variety of useful purposes. It is executed as follows. The number of stitches must be even, and of any depth you deem desirable. Begin, by making a stitch, laying the material over the needle; put it through two loops, and knit them as one: repeat to the end of the row: thus continue to knit as many rows as you please, and when the stripe is of sufficient length, fasten off, letting from four to ten stitches fall off the needle to unravel for the fringe.

An Over-Shoe.—These are useful to wear in the house, or to slip over a satin shoe, when

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occasion requires. The number of stitches to be cast on is thirty-four. Knit a square, plain, which is to be doubled, and sewn up on one side to form the heel; then sew up three inches for the instep, and form the toe by puckering in the end.

A Comforter.—On a moderate sized pin, cast on forty stitches; and, in knitting, carry the wool twice round the pin, for each stitch. The comforter is to be done in double knitting, and may be finished with a fringe and border at the end. Without the fringe, you will require a quarter of a pound of six-thread untwisted lamb's-wool; for the fringe, a little more will be required.

Another Comforter.—You are to cast on thirty stitches, and knit plain sixty-four ribs, knitting them backwards and forwards; then take twenty two stitches from the middle of the side, and you will have twenty one left from each end. Form a chest-piece, by knitting as before twenty-two ribs, and fasten off: you have only to sew up the end, and it is done.

Half Handkerchief.—This is extremely pretty, when properly executed. Begin with one

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stitch on the front, and knit as many rows, increasing one each row, as are required to give you seven loops upon the pin. You must increase always at the same end; then commence the pattern. Make one stitch, slip one, and knit two stitches together, putting the slipped stitch over the two knitted as one. Repeat this, until you have got to four stitches from the end; then again make a stitch, and knit the remainder plain. The next row is to be done in pearl stitch, and the succeeding one as the first of the pattern. Every row of pearl stitch must be increased one, and the three last stitches are to be knitted plain. This handkerchief must be one yard and a quarter long, on the straight side. When completed, fasten off.

Habit Shirts.—These are worn under a shawl, and are extremely comfortable; they protect the chest from cold. The material most proper for them is floss wool, and they should be knitted with steel pins. You knit the front first, and begin by casting on as many loops as will form the length required. As it is necessary that one end should be a good deal more sloped than the other,

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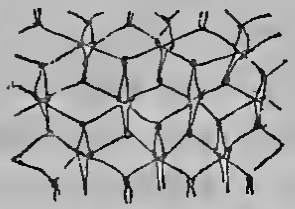
you must be careful to increase at the end most sloped, at each end of the row; but at the other, you are only to increase at the end, and not at the beginning: having knitted one of the fronts, knit the other to match it, and then begin the back. Commence at the bottom, or the narrow part of the waist, and increase at each one of every row, until it is wide enough to reach from one shoulder to the other, and then decrease at both ends of each row for the neck. You then finish the centre stitches, and knit up first on one side and then the other, decreasing each row, until a proper hollow is obtained. You then knit the collar straight, and of any depth you please. Make up, by sewing the various parts together, and set on a ribbon at the back to tie round the waist, and another to secure it at the throat.

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CHAPTER III.

FANCY STITCHES IN NETTING.

HONEYCOMB NETTING.—You are to make an even number of loops, putting the silk twice round a No. 18 mesh; for the second row, net in the silk once round the mesh,

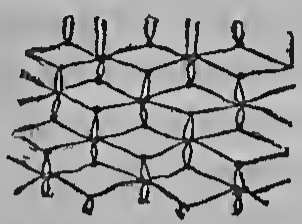


and put the first stitch through the second, at the back, and net it; thus, the second stitch is pulled through the middle of the first, and netted: you do the same with each two of the other stitches, and must be careful not to burst them. For the third row, the silk is put twice round the mesh, and the netting is plain. You proceed thus, in alternate rows, until the work is done.

HONEYCOMB NETTING, WITH TWO MESHES.—The meshes proper are Nos. 9 and 16. Cast on an even number of stitches, and net the first row plain, with the 9 mesh. With No. 16 mesh, net

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the second row, working the second stitch first,



and the first second—and so proceed netting the fourth stitch, and then the third, and so to the end. Work the third row with No. 9, as before, and the fourth row as the second, only netting the first loop plain, and then taking, first the third, then the second, and so to the end, finishing with a loop in plain netting. The next row is done plain, with No. 9; the next with No. 18, exactly as the first twisted row. The odd stitch, netted plain, only occurs at the commencement of each alternate row of netting done with No. 16. This kind of netting is proper for a veil.

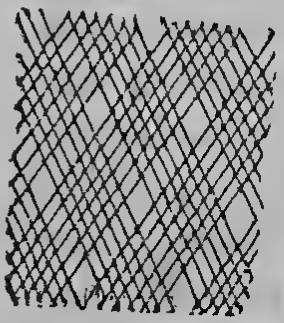
Another kind of Honeycomb Netting.—Use a mesh No. 17, and set on any even number of stitches. Net the first row plain, having the silk round the mesh twice. For the second row, you put the silk once round the mesh, and net the second loop, having previously half twisted it. Then net the first loop plain, net the fourth as the second, again net a stitch plain, and thus proceed

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with plain and half-twisted stitches, alternately. The third row is the same as the first, and the fourth as the second. These kinds of netting are extremely pretty, for purses, bags, etc., and may be done in different colors, if the purse is worked in four or five rows of plain and the same number of honeycomb netting.

Single Diamond Netting.—The first row is made of short and long loops alternately. The long loop is made by passing the material twice round the mesh, instead of once, before netting the loop off. The second row is the same, only it commences with a long loop, by which means the short ones are brought to meet the long ones in the previous row. Proceed with these rows alternately, for any length you please.

Diamond Netting of Five Stitches.—You



are to commence with a long loop; then net five loops plain, repeat to the end of the row, finishing with a long loop. Second row, begin with a plain loop, make a loose stitch to meet

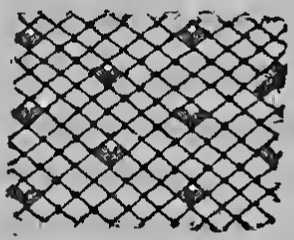
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the short loop in the previous row, and withdraw the mesh before commencing the next loop; work four loops plain, and so proceed. Third row is commenced as the second; withdraw the mesh, as before, and work three plain loops. Begin the fourth row with a plain stitch, work a long loop, then a loose stitch; withdraw the mesh, and work two plain stitches; again withdraw the mesh, work a plain stitch, and so proceed to the end. The fifth is to be begun with two plain stitches, then form a loose stitch, withdraw the mesh, work one plain loop, again withdraw the mesh, and finish with two plain stitches. The sixth row commences with three stitches plain, then make a loose stitch, and finish with two plain ones. For the seventh row commence as in the last case, make a long loop, and finish with two plain stitches. The eighth row begins with three stitches in plain netting, withdraw the mesh, net one stitch plain, make a loose stitch, again withdraw the mesh, and finish the row with a plain stitch. In doing the ninth row, net two stitches plain, withdraw the mesh, net two more plain stitches, make a

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loose stitch, again withdraw the mesh, and finish with a plain stitch. The tenth row is begun as the last, but instead of the loose stitch, net a plain one, then make the loose stitch, and withdraw the mesh. The mesh proper for this kind of netting is No. 18, and the silk called second-sized purse twist is the best adapted for this kind of work.

Leaf Netting.—This is pretty, when executed

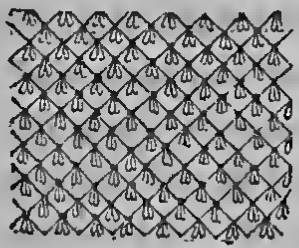


properly. You should work with cotton and a No. 14 mesh. Five loops are required for each pattern. Commence the first row by netting two plain loops for the edge, then net three plain; in the next loop increase four, and repeat this operation to the end of the row: finish with two plain loops. Begin the second row as before, and collect all the loops increased in each of the twice four loops, formed in the last row, into one; then net four loops plain; repeat this to the end of the row, and net two plain as before. The third row is plain netting. The fourth row has two loops netted plain, then two more plain; you then increase

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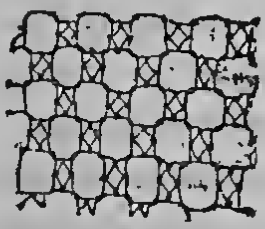
four on each of the next two loops; net one plain, and repeat the operation to the end of the row; finish by netting two stitches plain. Fifth row commence as before, net one plain loop, collect the increased loops as in second row, net three plain, and so repeat; net two plain to finish the row. The next row is nettcd plain. Repeat these rows as often as your work requires it.

Dotted Netting.—This is easily done. Cast on



the number of loops you require, and proceed as follows. Begin with a long loop, in which you next increase two stitches: repeat to the end of row. None of the rows are at all varied.

French Ground Net.—You must have an



even number of loops on the foundation, then proceed. First row, plain stitches and long loops alternately; second row plain, make a loose stitch, and repeat. Commence the third row with a long loop, succeeded by a short one: repeat. Begin the fourth

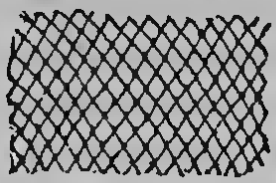
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row with a loose stitch, net one plain, repeat to the end; commence the fifth row by netting one plain loop, make a long loop, and the little loop as in the third row. In coming after the last long loop, it must be exchanged for a plain stitch.

MALTESE NETTING, IN SPOTS.—This is neat, and elegant: it is done as follows. The first two rows are netted plain. You commence the third row by netting seven stitches; the silk is then to be passed round the mesh, and the needle brought under the knot in the second row, but without netting it—that is, between the stitch you have last netted, and the one you are about to net. A loop is then made, which is not to be netted separately, as that would increase a stitch in the next row; but it is to be taken up with the last of the seven stitches previously netted. If you desire the spots to appear very distinct and prominent, let the silk pass twice round the mesh, and afterwards through the loop, and repeat the operation to the end. You may do this spotting in almost any form you please.

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Round Netting.—You commence making the



loops as in common netting, by twisting the silk round the fingers, then pass the needle and silk through the finger-loop, and bring it up on the back side of the neck, between it and the fore finger; the fingers and loop are still to be kept on them, as before; the middle is then to be reversed, and brought down through the first loop (on the foundation), and taking a slanting direction over the mesh. Having drawn it entirely through, you withdraw your finger from the loop, as in ordinary netting. You work every succeeding loop in the same way.

Bead Stitch.—To execute this stitch properly requires care, but it is very ornamental. Beads of all kinds may be introduced. In order to net with beads, you must procure a long triple darning needle. The stitch is as follows: string a bead upon the thread or silk you net with; this bead is to be brought to the front of the mesh, and held there until the knot is made; at the back of the mesh bring the needle and thread,

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passing the point through the bead which is upon the front of the mesh. The needle and thread are then to be drawn through it, by which means the bead will be brought quite up to the knot just made. By working the beads in this manner, they will be kept stationary upon the thread, and so remain in their places, and impart much beauty to the work.

Shaded Silk Netting.—This is beautiful, when the shades blend well together. Of course, each row must be worked in one shade, and the next needleful must be matched with the utmost care. It is not possible to give minute rules on such a subject; but, in this, as in other things, practice will insure success.

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CHAPTER IV.

EXAMPLES IN NETTING.

NETTED CUFFS.—The materials are German wool and French floss silk, and the work is executed with a mesh No. 11, and a small steel one No. 15. You commence on a foundation of fifty-four loops; and in order to form the right side, you net one row of wool with the large mesh, and three rows of silk with the small one, alternately, till you have netted twenty-four rows. Then you form the wrong side, by netting one row of wool with the larger mesh, and two rows of the same material with the small one. You will require nine rows netted with the wide mesh, with two narrow rows between each. Then net one wide row with wool, having in each loop three stitches; above this, net one narrow row of silk, and do the same at the other end. You have only to double

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the cuffs, turning the plain side inmost, and the rows of wool and silk will form a kind of border and finish to the whole.

Honeycomb Mittens.—You commence by casting on fifty stitches; the first four rows are to be netted plain; after which, you net one row with the silk twice round the mesh, again net two rows with the silk round the mesh once; you are then to commence netting rounds, and not rows as before. The first round is to be netted with the silk twice round the mesh; the second is in honeycomb pattern: the third round is executed as the first, and the fourth as the second; for the fifth round you net eleven stitches with silk round the mesh, as in the first row, and make two increased stitches in the twelfth loop; in the next row you are to net five stitches, and increase two, netting the whole as in the first row; net the seventh like the second, and let this be repeated for the four succeeding rounds, a plain and a pattern round alternately; in the next round, which is plain, pass the silk twice round the mesh, and net seven stitches; increase two stitches in

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the eighth round, and net seventeen in plain and pattern alternate rounds: in the eighteenth, increase two, and net five rounds; again increase two, and net five; and, on each side, again increase two: net three rounds, after the last increase, continuing to net till you arrive at the stitch over the last stitch you increased, and net it to the one corresponding to it on the other side of the thumb: if it does not fit as it ought to do, you must decrease, until that object is secured: you are to finish the thumb, by netting a round with the silk put twice round the mesh, and two rounds in plain netting: the silk is to be fastened to the side of the thumb, in order to finish the hand, and you are to net plain and pattern rounds successively. When the mitten is nearly the length you wish, finish in the same manner you did the thumb, using double silk.

Netted Opera Cap.—Work with one mesh, half an inch wide, and another smaller, of steel, and begin a foundation of seventy-four stitches. You must procure, in double German wool, two colors that contrast well. Commence with the

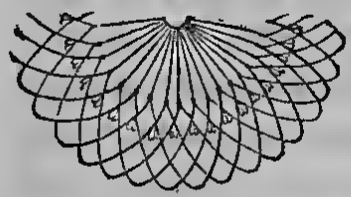
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darkest shade, and net with the wide mesh one row; the second is to be netted with the narrow one, and so alternately; the sixth and seventh are both worked with the narrow mesh; then net five more rows with the wide and narrow meshes alternately. This done, you commence with the other color, and net one row, having three stitches on each loop of the row preceding. You now introduce silk of the same color as that of the wool first used, and net one row with the narrow mesh; in that row, all the stitches of the last row netted in wool must be taken up separately. The foundation is now to be removed, and rows of the lighter colored wool and silk are to be netted to correspond. Net another piece of work, in exactly the same manner as the former; and, taking one of the pieces, fold it in the middle, and net one row with the narrow mesh, in the centre row of knots: in the piece thus doubled, proceed to net a row with the wide mesh, then two with the narrow one, and again one with the wide mesh. The other piece is then to be folded in the same manner, and united to the former one by netting a row,

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taking up as before the centre row of knots. This makes the front of the cap appear in four pieces. At the back, in the centre row of knots, net a row with the narrow mesh, to keep it on an even fold. You draw up the cap at the end, and put the strings on. This completes it.

NETTED SCOLLOP EDGING.—You work this with

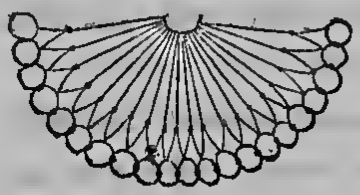


a flat mesh, and set on as many stitches as you intend to have scollops. The flat mesh should be No. 3, and you will also require two round ones, one No. 14 the other No. 18. Begin to work as follows. Net the first row with the flat mesh, and increase eighteen stitches into each of the loops on the foundation. For the second row, use the mesh No. 14, and net a plain stitch into each loop. Then, with the mesh No. 18, net the third row in long loops, by passing the material twice round the mesh; you are to increase two stitches in the same loop, and so continue to the end of the row. In the fourth row, you use the mesh No. 14, and leaving all the increased stitches without netting

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them, net the long loops plain. The fifth and sixth rows are netted plain, with the mesh No.14, which finishes the scollop.

A Plain Scollop.—You must cast on one



stitch for each scollop: this is the first row. For the second, use a flat mesh No.1, and increase twenty stitches in each loop. Net the third with a round mesh No.14, netting all the increased loops plain. The two next rows are netted plain, with the same mesh, which finishes the pattern.

Cap Border Scollop.—You commence with



one stitch for each scollop, as in last pattern. For the second row use the flat mesh No. 1, and increase in each loop twelve stitches. Net the third row with the round mesh No.15, and be careful to net all the increased stitches plain. The last row is netted plain, with the same mesh as the preceding one. The cotton used in the netting of these scollops should be about the size of what is called third-sized purse twist.

Net Cravat.—This is netted with German

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wool, and with a mesh No. 9. Having cast on 400 stitches, in the color you intend first to use, net twenty-three rows in plain netting. Then introduce the other color, or white, and again in the same manner net twenty-three rows. Proceed thus, till you have three stripes of each color; then net the two sides together, and draw up the ends. You may add tassels if you choose.

A Net Scarf.—This is to be worked with two flat meshes No. 8 and No. 2, and in that kind of silk called *deckers*. You are to commence by casting on 210 stitches, and netting four rows with the smaller mesh, and thirty or thirty-two with the larger one. These repeated, six times, complete the scarf. You must add the four narrow rows, which will complete the edge. The scarf is to be drawn up at each end, and have tassels attached.

A Long Purse, in Points.—Upon your foundation loops put sixty stitches in one of the colors you intend to use, and return on them. Then in the next row put on fifty stitches, the next forty, and so to ten, always returning on the number

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last put on, and leaving the ten unnettcd. You then, with another needle, introduce your other color, and put on ten stitches upon the foundation loops, commencing tcn loops from the sixty of the first color. When you have reached the last of the sixty, which you will do when you have put on the ten, you must draw the mesh out, and pass the needle with the second color through the concluding stitch of the first, working back upon the second color the ten stitches last introduced. The rcst of the rows are increased ten, and you must then decrease as you did with the first color. One pattern is then completc, and you re-commence, and proceed as bcfore.

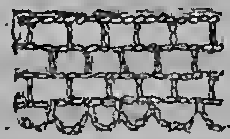
You will find that your work will be much improved in appearance, if you damp it, and then stretch it out until dry.

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CHAPTER V.

EXAMPLES IN CROCHET.

CROCHET EDGING, FOR COLLARS, ETC.—Ascertain the length you will require, and cast on the necessary number of chain stitches. You must use a steel hook No. 19. You will find your labour facilitated by sewing a piece of tape at the beginning and the end of the foundation row of chain-stitch. If the tops be an inch wide, it will form a good beginning and termination. The foundation of chain stitch forms the first row; the second is worked thus: the hook is inserted through the first loop of the foundation, (this will be on the tape,) through which a loop is to be brought in the usual manner; directly above this a second loop is worked, which forms the beginning. You



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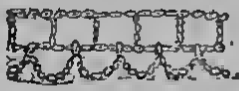
now leave the tape, and work two chain stitches; after which you throw a stitch on the needle, by casting the material over it; then taking the third loop on the foundation, counting from the one last worked, you insert the hook, passing two loops without working them, and catching the thread from behind, pull it through. Thus you will have on the needle three loops, and you must now throw a stitch on the hook, which is in like manner to be pulled through the first loop, near the point.

By this, you will still have three loops on the hook. Again throw on a stitch as before, which draw through the two first loops on the end of the hook; then throw on another stitch, which must be pulled through the two loops remaining on the hook. You will then have only one loop upon the needle, and thus one stitch is completed. Make two chain stitches as before, and then make another stitch, and so proceed as in the former row; but instead of inserting the hook in the third loop as before, pass it into the first open portion of the work, and work the stitch over the two chain stitches of the second row as follows. The needle

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being inserted into the open space, you are to catch the material in from behind, and draw it through, by which you will have three loops on the hook; then throw a loop on as before, and let it be drawn through the first loop, on the point of the hook. Another loop is next to be thrown on, and drawn through the two loops nearest the hook, on which you will now have two loops. You now complete the stitch as in the previous row, and so proceed to the end. The next row is the same in all respects, and the fifth is to form a vandyke edge. It is worked in the following manner: the needle is inserted into the open space, and work a double tambour stitch round the chain stitches of the fourth row; then seven chain stitches are to be made and fastened to the two chain stitches of the last row in the same manner as before. Then one scollop or vandyke is completed, and you work all the others in the same way.

PETTICOAT CROCHET EDGING.—Work this in



the following manner. First row like the last pattern; second, as the second row; and finish with the fifth of the

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same pattern. Persian cotton No. 6 is the best material; and you work with a long steel crochet needle, having an ivory screw handle.

Crochet Edging for Handkerchiefs.—This is done in three rows, worked as the first, second, third, and fifth rows of crochet edging for collars. The material is Persian thread No. 12, and you work with a fine steel crochet needle, with a screw handle.

Insertion, or Crochet Beading.—You work this, if narrow, as first and second rows of the first pattern; if you would have it wider, work it as the third row. It may be either worked with No. 8 or No. 12 cotton, and looks extremely neat.

The following remarks on crochet should be carefully attended to. It is necessary to work this kind of work rather loose than otherwise, as it is liable to cut if done over tight. The size of the stitch depends of course upon that of the needle, and therefore care should be taken to have them properly gauged. If a needle will go into the slit, opposite No. 4 but not into No. 5, then it is a No. 4 needle.

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As some ladies may be in doubt as to the method of executing some of the stitches, we think the following directions may be of service.

Bead Stitch.—If you wish to work with beads, you must thread all you intend to use, before you begin to work. Then when you wish to insert a bead, no matter what the pattern is you are executing, you have only to pass a bead down to the last stitch you have worked, and to fasten it on by working the stitch as usual; but this will leave it on the wrong side—to prevent which, you must bring the crocheting thread to the front, having it on the finger of the left hand: by thus keeping the bead in front, and inserting the needle from the back of the stitch you are about to work, you can draw the thread through the back, and make the finishing loop in the common way; you will then find that the bead is on the right side.

Edge Stitch.—To work this stitch, you are to draw a loop through the first stitch on the row, or on the round if you work in rounds, then draw a second loop through the one last made. Thus the edge stitch is formed. It is of importance to

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attend to the regular working of this stitch, because if it is not done you will lose in each row a stitch. On a round it is not necessary to work the edge stitch, but when the work has to be turned, so as to work round the contrary way, the edge stitch is indispensable.

To carry on a Thread in Double Crochet. —It is a very common thing to work a pattern in crochet, in more than one color; when this is the case, it is necessary that the colors not required should be so managed as not to make loops or stitches at the back. To accomplish this, they must be worked in the following manner: let the threads that are not required be laid along the fore finger of the left hand, and the crochet needle must be inserted in the usual manner into the stitch: you are to let it go below the threads you are carrying on, and the thread with which you are working is to be drawn at the back through the stitch into which you inserted the needle or hook. Make the finishing loop as usual, which you are to carry over the threads, and pull through the two loops you have on the needle. Thus you

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will make one stitch, and the process is to be repeated as often as your work requires it.

Joining the Threads.—In order that threads may be united neatly and properly, observe the following directions, Do not work up the thread quite to the end, but leave a small portion; then on the fore finger of the left hand, by the end of the thread you are about to commence working with, (the end to be towards the tip of the finger, the ball will of course be towards the arm,) work over it about six stitches, proceeding as you do in carrying over the threads; then lay the thread you worked with last, but on the same finger, and continue with the thread you have last fastened on, and work over it in the same manner about six stitches. The ends are then to be cut, and you work on as usual with the thread just joined. This is the best method we know of making the work appear neat, and at the same time of securing the required degree of fineness.

To Increase a Stitch in Crochet.—The process by which this is done is as follows. First, make the stitch as usual; then work it again from

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the hinder or back part of the stitch. This prevents a hole, which would otherwise occur.

To TAKE IN A STITCH.—To do this two stitches are taken on the needle at the same time, and you work them off as one.

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CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In bringing the SECOND SERIES of the Ladies' Hand-Book of Knitting, etc., to a close, we cannot persuade ourselves to dismiss the subject, without a word or two to our fair frends, as to the use necessary to be made of all the useful or ornamental accomplishments their circumstances and situations may enable them to acquire. We should never, for one moment, suffer the utile to be absent from our thoughts; she who has no definite aim in what she does, can never have any good ground of hope, that in her progress through life, she can attain to excellence. In all then that the young lady aims to learn, or to accomplish, let her place a high moral standard before her, and resolve to render every transaction of her life conducive to her preparation for a higher state of

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being. Our various faculties and powers were not given us to be wasted, but to be used to the honor of our Creator, the comfort and welfare of those around us, and, as a consequence of our faithful discharge of our several obligations, conducive, in an eminent degree, to our own happiness. No mistake can be more fatal than an idea that, for what we call trifles, we shall have no account to render: what we call trifles, may be, in their consequences, both to ourselves and others, the most important acts of our lives. It is not by great events that our characters are formed; but by the neglect or performance of our various duties in that state of life, into which, the wisdom of our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call us. Let, then, the youthful female, as she plies her needle, or exercises her judgment or ingenuity, in the choice of colors or materials, or in the invention of new developments of creative genius, ever remember to exercise those powers, as a Christian; let her cultivate, in her soul, the conviction that all her skill and power is imparted from on high; and let her be careful to make all

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she does, a sacrifice, acceptable to her God, by doing all in the spirit, and under the influence of that sacred charity, that boundless benevolence, which ever requires, in making its various capabilities subservient to the good of others, and thus give to the otherwise perishable occurrences of time, an endurance, and a continuity, that fadeth not away.

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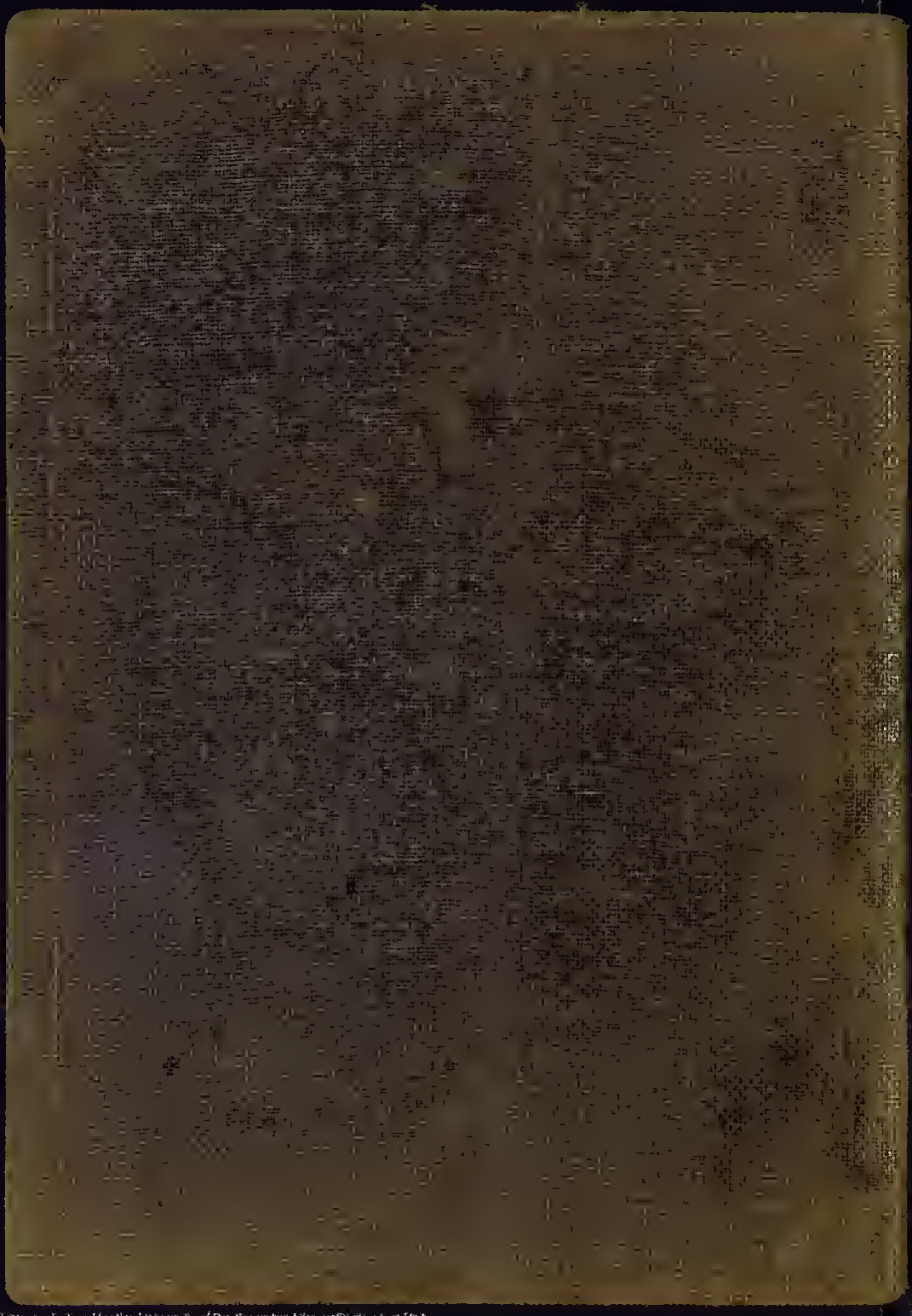
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